2020 MAY 18 PM 12: 41

## 2019 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Martha Water System Name

Public Wat

059 1010 ist PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must email, fax (but not preferred) or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply. Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other) Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement) On water bills (Attach copy of bill) ☐ Email message (Email the message to the address below) ☐ Other Date(s) customers were informed: 55/ 07/2020 /2020 CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used Date Mailed/Distributed: CCR was distributed by Email (Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: ☐ As a URL (Provide Direct URL) Ш ☐ As an attachment As text within the body of the email message CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication) Name of Newspaper: Date Published: 05/07/20 CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) Date Posted: CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address: (Provide Direct URL) CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Bublic Water Supply Name/Title (Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)

Submission options (Select one method ONLY)

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service) MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

\*\* Not a preferred method due to poor clarity \*\*

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2020!

# Affidavit of Publication

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI }
COUNTY OF PRENTISS }

SS

Brant Sappington, being duly sworn, says:

That he is Editor of the Banner Independent, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, printed and published in Booneville, Prentiss County, Mississippi; that the publication, a copy of which is attached hereto, was published in the said newspaper on the following dates:

May 07, 2020

Publisher's Fee:

\$ 302.40

That said newspaper was regularly issued and circulated

on those dates. SIGNED:

4

Subscribed to and sworn to me this 7th day of May 2020.

ID NO. 124208

Commesion Expires

Meka Mathews

90000122 90864999

Marietta, Town of P.O. Box 88 MARIETTA, MS 38856

#### 2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Marietta Water System PWS#: 0590010 April 2020

MAY 0 4 2020

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Cindy Ramey at 662,728.9320. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at Marietta Town Hall.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Eutaw Formation Aquifer. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Marietta Water System have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2019, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

				TEST R	ESULT	S		
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

10. Barium	N	2019	.094	.0897094	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natura deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/17*	.5	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2019	.106	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2015/17*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfect</b> Chlorine	ion By-	Products	.9	.89	Mg/I	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Unregula	ited Co	ntamina	nts					
Cilitoguit								

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sample. No sample required for 2019,

As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminate violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1,800,426,4791.

The Marietta Water System works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

#### 2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Marietta Water System PWS#: 0590010 April 2020

Wa're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant gool is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the officies we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to onsuring the quality of your water.

If you have any questions about this report or concurring your water utility, please contact Cindy Ramey at 662.728 9320. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to fearn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 7.00 PM at Marietta Town Hall.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Eutaw Formation Aquifer. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for dewing upon request. The wells for the Manetta Water System have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1º to December 31º \_ 2019. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2019, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring microsts and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity, microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from swape treatment plants, sopilic systems, agricultural invariation and pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity, microbial contaminants, such as solts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runotf, industrial, or demestic vastewater discharge, oil and ges production, mining, or farming; posticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban istorm-water runotf, and residential uses; organic chemicals, which can be industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; producetive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and agas production end mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA presentes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by puts water systems. All dninking water, including bottled drinking to the contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand those terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Conteminant Lovel (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a conteminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Love! (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfactant Level Goal (MRDLS) — The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms por liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

				TEST R	ESULT	S		
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Defeated	Rango of Dutects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Mensure -ment	MCLG	MGL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	2 Contar	ninants						
10. Barium	N	2019	.094	0897094	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refine as, erasion of extura deposits
14 Capper	N	2016/17*	.5	0	ppm	Т,З		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; feaching from wood preservatives
16 Fluonde	N	2010	.106	No Range	ppm	d	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water add and which promotes strong toein; dischurge from fertilizer and ateminum factories.
17 Lead	N	2015/17	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corresion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfecti	on By-P	roducts						
Chlonne	N	2019	.9	8 8	Mg/I	0	MORL = 4	Water nod-live used to control microbes
Unregula	ted Con	tamina	nts			-		
Sodwin	N	2019	11000	No Rargu	PP8	NONE	NONE	Rood Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sowage Effluents

<sup>4</sup> Most recent sample. No sample required for 2019.

, ga 3

As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminate violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for kead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concorned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Homeilland on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and stops you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/sefewater/flead. The Missassippi Sale Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain all obstances are mounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminant and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hattine at 1,800,426,4791.

Some people may be more vidnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergoine organ transplants, people with HIWAIDS or other immune system disorders, some effectly, and infents can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPAPCDC guidelines on appropriate means to tessen the risk of infection by cyplosporticium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1 800,426,4791.

The Mariella Weter System works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

### A TOP WATER SUPP

2820 MAY 18 PM 12: 4